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THE NAUVOO NEIGHBOR PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

JOHN TAYLOR: Editor and Proprietor At the corner of Water and Bain Street, Nauvoo, Hancock county, Ill. TERMS .- \$2,00 invariab'y in advance. RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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(John Taylor.) POST PAID, to receive attention.

(From Frost's Pictorial Hi tory of the United

FIRST EMIGRATION OF FOREIGN ERS TO NEW ENGLAND.

New England was settled by puritans and from its earliest hour, it has retained much of the spirit, and sturdily maintainmuch of the spirit, and study, and the leading principles of its founders. The puritans, it will be recollected by the student of history, were the same men to whom England owed her first the transport of the men to whom England owed her his emoneipation from the tyranny of the Stuart family—the same men whose po-litical principles, sternly asserted, led to the revolution of 1688, and thus gave to our transatlantic progenitors whatever civil freedom they now enjoy—the same men whose descendants took the lead is the American revolution of 1776, and thus set an example, whose influence after overturning many ancient dynastics and changing the whole political aspecof Europe, is still felt in the more silent but certain progress of liberal princi-ples, and the wider diffusion of equa-

rights
In the year 1610, a congregation these people, expelled by royal and eccle siastical tyranny from their native coun try, England, had removed to Leyder there they were permitted to establish themselves in perce under the ministr of their pastor. John Robinson. This excellent person may be justly regardens the founder of the sect of Independents, or as it is customary to call then in New England, Congregationalists.*— The most important feature in their cocle sia tical system is the independence of each church or congregation, of all high ops, synods, or councils, and its direct dependence on the head of the Christian church himself. The preaching of such a doctrine could not but offend the gov-erament of Eng'and. It drew upon the devoted heads of its disciples the most de termined persecution from Elizabeth and James, and exasperated the civil war, which, terminating in the dethronoment of Charles I., finally gave the ascendin-

cy to the puritans.

It was to avoid the persecution of James that the English exiles composing Mr. Robinson's congregation, renained for ten years at Leyden. But, at the end of that period, the same plous views which of that period, the same plous views which had originally prompted their departure from England, incited them to undertake a more distant migration. The manners of the Dutch, and especially their neglect of a reverential observance of Sunday made them apprehensive that the lapte of a single generation would obliterate every trace of the puritin character among their descendants. It was determined, therefore, to seek a rew home in some foreign dependency of England. They at first cast their eyes upon Guiana, of the circumstance of his birth, was named Peregriae. He was the first Anamale Peregriae. which Raleigh had given a glowing de-scription; but subsequently decided to seek an establishment in Varginia. Agents were despatched to England to ob-tain permission from the king. James, although desirous to promote the inc. case of the colony which had been planted under his auspices, was unwilling to sanction their religious opinions by taking them under his protection. The utmest he would promise was, to connive at their practices and refrain from molesting them. After accepting this precurious them. After accepting this precurious security, the procured from the Plymouth Company a grant of a tract of land, ly ing, as was supposed, within the limits of its patent; a partnership or joint stock company was formed, on disadvantageous terms, with certain merchants in London, in order to raise the funds necessary to defray the expenses of emigration and settlement. Two vessels were obtained; the Speedwell of sixty and the Mayflower of one hundred and eighty tons burthen; in which a hundred and twenty of their number were appointed to embark from an-English port for A. merica. These were to act as the pion-eers of the whole congregation. They were destined to figure in the world's history as the celebrated Pilgrims of New

They sought retirement--isolationan opportunity of founding a small com-munity of puritans, where, apart from all the world, their peculiar doctrines could be transmitted from father to son, with out attracting the notice of king or bisl ey had a higher destiny .-They were, in fact, to become the most efficient among the founders of a great empire, in which their own principles should flourish for ages after, and a more liberal system of religious freedom should be learned and taught by their descen-

heaven upon the enterprise in which they The pilgrims sailed from Delt haven on the 22d of July, 1620, for Southamp-

ten, whence, after remaining a fortaight, compelled by the bad condition of the trin, to put back twice before their fina departure. The Speedwell was abandon d: a portion of the company who were fismayed at the evident dangers of the coyage, were dismissed, reducing their number to one hundred and one, ircluing women and children. This comr, which set sail from Piymouth on the th of September, 1620, bearing the forn ers of New England across the Atlantic. lever did so frail a bark carry so pro-

The voyage was long and hoisterous and the captain of their vessel, through ignorance or treachery, inst ad of landing them at Hudson's river, whither they were bound, carried them to the north as far as Cape Co!, where they arrived on the 11th of November. This district as not included in the patent which they ad obtained in England; and to supply the want of a more formal title, they com posed and signed a written constitution of government, recognising the authority of the English crown, and expressing their own combination into a body politic, (November 11th.) and their determinaion to enact all just and necessary laws. and to honor them by due obedience.-They then proceeded to elect John Carver for their governors to serve for on

The selection of a spot for their sett'eent vas attended with considerable of feulty and delay. On the 11th of No. mber, some men were sent on shore to they returned at night without having met with any person or habitation. On he 15th, Captain Miles Standish, the military leader of the colony, lander for the purpose of exploration with sixteen armed men, observed and followed some Indians without overtaking them; but coming upon a deserted village, they found and examined some graves, but left the arms and implements, which they sand in them, undisturbed, because the would not be guilty of violating the repos-itories of the dead. But when they found a ceilar, carefully lined with bark and covered with a heap of sand, in which four bushels of seed corn were glo-American born in New-England.

On the 6th of December, Carver, Brad ford, Winslaw, and Standish, with some s amen, embarked in a shallop and sai'ed round the bay in search of a place for settlement. On landing they were salud with a flight of Indian acrows; but a lischarge of musketry-speedily dispersehe assailants. A storm came on. shallop lost its rudder, and was nearly hipwrecked. Reaching an island on the Oth, they reposed themselves and kept the Christian Sabbatif with the usual solcounties. The next day a hubor was and the surrounding country was plea ant and well watered. They returned with the agreeable intelligence to their friends, and the ship was brought into this harbor on the 15th. The 18th and 19th were passed in exploring the land; and on the 20th, after imploring the diice guidance and protection, the people landed and commenced the settlement .-This day is still celebrated by the descendants of the pilgrims as the anniversary of New England's birth.

They gave the town the name of Plys outh, in remembrance of the hospitalities they had received at the last port in England from which they had sailed .-Their first operations consisting in mea-suring out the land to the different fami-lies, laying a platform for their ordnanes and creeting habitations. It was not to the 31st of December, that they were aid to celebrate the Sabbath, with its apprepriate exercises, in a house on shore.

The hardships undergone by the peole in exploring the lay and effecting a anding, sowed the seeds of fatal diseas their provisions were scanty; the winter

of the colony, and readily sacrificed his life in discharging the humblest offices of kindness to the sick. He was succeeded y William Bradford, who was re-elected or many successive years, notwithstand-ng his remonstrance, that 'if this office were an honor, it should be shared by as fellow citizens, and if it were a bur-

en, the weight of it should not always be It appears that previous to the arrival of the pigrims in New England, a sweep-ing pestilence had carried off who'e tribes of natives, in the region where they had-now settled. The traces of former habi totion were apparent; but no Indians were found residing in their immediate vicinity. The spring, which restored health to the colonists brought them also an agreeable surprise, in the visit of some Indians whose disposition was friendly. The visit of Samo-et, whose previous intercourse with the English fisherman en-thed him to salute them with 'Welcome, welcome, Englishmen!' was followed by that of Massasoit, the principal sachemetic country, with whom the celebrate treaty was concluded, which was inviola-bly observed, for more than fifty years:

* Robinson, although originally a follower of Brown, afterwards expressly disclaimed the name of Brownist for himself and his people. † Belkasp.

and contributed, during that period, more

From the Pail delphia Pablic Ledger. PROSPECTIVE GRANDEUR OF A. MERICA.

The future population, strength, and esources of this country have been subets of speculation with staticians and been wanting to determine or foreshadow its outing. But assisted the out nor the other, as far as we have seen, has adenately compassed the prospective gran ur of America. The calculations have nd the prophetic imaginings have been so vague to convey any definite impresa question which statistics can exemprespective fact more brilliant and mar-

country, two things are remarkable, it rapidity and its uniformity. No arly a century ago, Franklin stated that population nearly doubled itself once within every twenty-five years. The proces of reduplication has been going on a given as we have endeavored to the country as we have endeavored to the country of reduplication has been going on the country of reduplication has been going on the country of reduplication has been going on the country. of reduplication has been going on every dears, as we have endeavored to show, it represents that it is now doubled in about every twenty-two years. This is an important fact, and renders the calculation of the population for future exact periods.

Whence, and go on to double itself for many wrong, and one of his grand-daughters, a fit representative of leathers and instrumental music. After our count man in M shourt:

The population for future exact periods with 1892 it will produce much greater results than account of the execution of an invocation in the following statement:

The population for future exact periods with 1892 it will produce much greater results than account of the execution of an invocation in the following statement:

The population for future exact periods with 1892 it will produce much greater results than account of the execution of an invocation in the following after the following after the following after the execution of an invocation in the following statement:

The population for future exact periods with 1892 it will produce much greater results than account of the execution of an invocation in the following after the execution of an invocation in the following after the execution of an invocation in the following after the execution of an invocation in the following after the execution of an invocation in the following after the execution of an invocation in the following after the execution of an invocation of the execution of an invocation of the execution of an invocation of the execution of an invocation of an invocation of the execution of t thing of clear certainty.

so rapidly for such a length of time, it is considered of the working of a principle. It ceases to be accidental, and hence unsatisfactory statement of their future larded. But, for the reasons we have stated, no such impediments to reasonable

and of so distint a period, that it would seem safe and prudent not to venture stating them exactly. It would appear that Chancellor Kent must have been under when it reaches a high point—suppos-one hundred millions. But this consider ation is of no avail. For if we look at and numbers, the Malthusian theory to Lecontrary notwithstanding. Two things

All things being prepared for the degree patture of this detachment of the congregation from Delt haven, where they took fervice of their friends, for the English port of embarkation. Robinson and his people devoted their last meeting in Europe to an net of solemn and social workship, intended to implore a blessing from fortune, who had spent all in the service in which they of the colony, and readily sacrificed his things are improving agriculture and megovernor. Those who changes. Now it is ascertained that agree than its proving agriculture and megovernor. It is a fact not less memorable than disgrages full, that agriculture has remained station ary from the age of Augustus Casar allows the side and spent all in the service the side and of the colony, and readily sacrificed his cules at practice. Any one who will rules or practice. Any one who will read Virgil's Georgies, and compare i with ordinary farming practice, will sat-isfy lymself of this. Though gunpowder and laquisitorial tortures, haraldry and alchemy, crucities and follies, occupied own's min's; though printing had been long die Nered, and society had taken a civilized Character, yet strange to say, the fund a ntal art, the great n cessity the support of life, the production of foo was left rule as antiquity had known it. Had agriculture been as glorious as war it would long since have frust fied the four continents. But this great art is now rendered susceptible of indefinite im provement. Chemistry, the creation of ductions -their distinct characters and munial adaptibilities. With a beauty and certainty that exhaust admiration, i places agriculture beyond the evils of ig-nortuce and waste, and displays a sub-Lane conomy in its operations. Machinery, with ingenious forms, and thunder humo phands. These united agen es will sive to the science and practic of agriculture a magnificient scope and effect, a personnial power of Re sustentation, that curpass alike the bounds of soler consideration or rhapsodical fervor. The gening of mechanics, which has been than any other e reumstance, to secure New England from the horrors of Inditarted into new proportions by the Ithuriel touch of the age, whose s'ature Literally reaches to the clouds, has inde-pendently, the second great effect on national destiny. Like the whirling spheres, it multiplies forms infinite in num-

ters and beauties. It begins with necessity and ends with laxury, it embraces every ministration to bodily ton. This two great forces, which have just had dielr new birth, are in the hands of pertarity for divelopment. his or that point of numerical strength We cannot then admit that there is going to be any returdation in the increase of population up to that period when it surrelien short of what might be anticipated; and the prophetic imaginings have been to vague to convey any definite impressions of absolute results. This, however, an injection of absolute results. This, however, and the competent for our anightened successors in the world-injections. business to manage. The great science of the wealth of nations, as discovered by Adam Smith, being developed abroad ons than the wilest range which will reset on the prosperity of this comhis subject, confining ourselves to rigid alculations and fur deductions.

In the increase of positions. deulations and fair deductions. has merited consideration in these calculations, for the future need not be minded

of the population for fu'ure exact period. was, in 1849, 17,000,000; in 1862 it will be 34,000,000; in 1881, 72,000 000; i Where a population has doubled i self 1993, 141,000,000; in 1928, 308,000,000; n 1050, 616,660,000; in 1995, 1,200,-

It is not necessary to extend this cal Cartain in its nature. The population of the family of this country; we do not know red and twenty years, and that of Eng- its resources in all the arts which contri land in sixty. Either period is so long in bute to the support of life. But will isself, and the anterior periods required such a population, all national and musin the reduplication of the population of cival efforts and achievements, would be so those countries so un estain, that gran leur and glory defy parallel, will be prend over it. Design, ailed by intel prend over it. Design, ailed by intellect and wealth, fortified by every con ceiva le means and working for the high ace of accident, poverty and ignorance results of continuing the caler'a, which now rule. Magnificence an tion of the increase of population in this economy of plan, rapidity of creation, country, in geometrical ratio, are so vast, immensity of detail and aggregated splander of multifor n combination, will mark public or municipal works. Millions of men, with hearts bent on some good and the influence of this sober feeling when he spoke of their being three handred millions of people in it in the course of millions of prople in it in the course of ages. So far from many ages being required for this, the child is now born in this country who will see in it a popular for of more than three hundred millions of more than three hundred millions is but an allegory of the power of raches it but an allegory of the power of raches in the argued that population here commanding great agents. The work of a centery now can in the future letthrown. great purpose, can at once be concentrated. Aid d by mealen'able "riche", en ceases to double itself at its present ratio, a century now can in the future le thrown when it reaches a high point—supposition a few years. Great capital and their tributaries can then be reared by force, rapidly and certainly. A greater the means of the increment of population than ancient Rome, which took seven production, we shall find that it goes ber hundred years to build, can, ay, will be being devoted to perce. intercourse, and their provisions were scantly; the winter the contrary notwithstanding. Two things was severe; and the Indians, remembers is abbitsh the argumentation of population, society will be like the swell was saved for the cruel purpose of taking in whose bosom ing the kidnapping exploits of Hunt and a liberal form of government and national line ocean tide, casting up pearls on the it away according to the cold blooded barrothers, were hostile. More than half the all integrity being always secured. These

ress our circle of present inferences. was hoisted to the gallows, before the We must take the principle of extension: gaze of a Christian community. The and fearless of its results, we shall solve

Mrs. Child, in acc.

York,' gives an account of a poor Gers and emigrant who was executed in that city and afterwards learned to be innomed. The case of the poor German is a Lir is thus relatively, and one of the worthiest and most tribe, and one of Richmond. He emi-

dinner. The quarrelsome couple were great-grand children, and 16 of his de-is a more violent altercation than usual sendants are in Texas. By honest in-but he sat with his back toward them, dustry he has amassed a handsome inde-

ind being ignorant of their language, felt pendence, and makes a noble use of it. — in no design of being involved in their liss whole life has been a series of noble in no depret of being involved in their His whole life hes been a series of noble disputs. But the weman, with a sudden charities, and his alms, like those of Corand unexpected movement snatched the nethus, will certainly go up as a memoran.

The poor foreigner in the meanwhile, seeing the wounded man reel, sprong forward to catch him in his arms, and frew out the knife. People from the street crowded in, and found him with the The wickel woman swore in the most positive terms that he had been quarelying with her husband, and had stabbed be bought at auction, for several thousand, The unfortunate German knew to little of English to unferstand her accusation, or to tell his own story. He was drag: or to tell his own story. He was drag-ged off to prison, and the true state of the as; was made known through an interproter; but it was not believed. Circumstantial evidence was expeedingly strong against the accused, and the real criminal swore that she saw him commit the mur-

He was executed notwithstanding the John Anthon, Esq., whose convictions of the man's innocence were so plainly themselves as oppressed beyond endustrong, that, from that day to this, he has refused to have any thing to do with a capital case. Some years after this tragdeath bed, conessed her agency in the diabelical transaction; but her poor vieta could receive no benefit from her repeature. So cety had wantonly thrown way its power to atons for the grievous.

beloved by a young man name! Burton: bit unfortunately her affections were fixed upon another, less worthy. He left her with a transient reputation. She was by nature energetic, and high spirited; _ | Savier ! her family were proud, and she lived in the midst of a society which considered revenge a virtue, and named it honor .-M s'ed by this false popular scatiment, and her own excited feelings, she resolved to repay her lover's trachery with or. leath. But she kept her secret so well our that no one suspected her purpose, though she purchised pistols, and practised with

Mr. Burton gave evidence of his strong atta. hencut by renewing his attentions of the time to fiver her, year the appoint when the word looked most cally upon ed time, approaches.' which the word forced most early upon her. His generous kindness won her deading heart, but the softening influences of love did not lead her to force the forced the following. Thou openest thy head and satisfiest the desire watched for a favorable opportunity, and O Lord! who givest food unto all, through shot her betraver when no one was near thy abundant mercy.'
to witness the horrible deel. After dinner, the benevolent old gen-

in persuading her that he was in no danger. Circumstantial evidence was fears, fully against him, and he soon saw that his chance was doubtful; but with affect stocat; magazininty he concaded the from her. He was convicted and can demand. from her. He was convicted and con- esting family, with the privor, "May the

ende wored to cut his throat; but his tife!

guitty cause of all this was almost frantic when she found that he had thus sac-The dogma of distance as it affects the mind, is already annihilated in the magnetic telegraph. An agent which circles the world several times each second, is now to be made the common carrier of thought. It neither sweats nor pants. breakes down, nor explodes, but like an othereal spirit, it bears far and wide its immortal message. An empire of twelve undeed millions will be bound in such a chain of love and I ght.

EXECUTION OF A POOR GERMAN BOY FOR MURDER.

Mrs. Child, in her 'Letters from New York,' gives an account of a poor German beautiful abound is a beautiful account of the poor german beautiful account of the knowledge that an innocent, magnanting and the knowledge that an innocent, magnanting account on the knowledge that an innocent, magnanting and the knowledge that an innocent, magnanting account of the knowledge that an inn

A HEBREW GENTLEMAN.
The following is a beautiful account of a beautiful character It is written by Col. Yeadon of Charleston, for the Charleston.

and one of the worthiest and most tall by Mrs. C.:

A few years ago a poor German came to New York, and took lolgings, where he was allowed to do his own cooking in the same room with the family. The husband and wile lived in a perpetual quarrel. One day the German came into the kitchen with a clasp-knife and a pan of polatoes, and began them for his different fillinger. The constraint of Schildren, and 16 of his decreased citizens of Richmond, He emitted in Richmond, bringing with him a wife and eight children, his whole fortune to the kitchen with a clasp-knife and a pan of polatoes, and began them for his decreased citizens of Richmond, He emitted in Richmond, bringing with him a wife and eight children, his whole fortune to make the constant of merchandise in a soap box. He is the second citizens of Richmond, He emitted in Richmond, bringing with him a wife and eight children, his whole fortune to make the constant of merchandise in a soap box. He is the second citizens of Richmond, He emitted in Richmond, bringing with him a wife and eight children, his whole fortune to make the constant of merchandise in a soap box. He is the same room with the family. and unexpected movement snatened the knife from his hand and plunged it into her husband's heart. She had sufficient presence of mind to rush into the street, and scream morder.

The poor foreigner in the meanwhile, teeing the woundersman reel, sprang the faith of his fathers, he bought up a teeing the woundersman reel, sprang lage quantity of Sunday School Books at Auction, and distributed them among the Sanday Schools of Christian brethren; mair, in your house with your good family and repay me, without interest, when you are able.' It is really grateful to the American heart, to hear him descant on the blessings he enjoys in this land of literty and equal rights, as contrasted with the oppression and hardships endured by the less favored inhabitants of European countries-it is enough to make one blush for those Americans, who speak of third generations, vieing with him in

The chant was as follows: 'There is none like our God! There like our King! There is uona like our Who is like our God 1 like our Lord? Who is like our King? Who is like our Savior? We will give thanks to our God. We will give thanks to our Lord. We will give thanks to our King. We will give thanks to our Savi-or. Bessed be our Gol! Blessed be our Lord! Blessed be our King. Bless sed be our Savier! Thou art our God! Thou art our Land! Tou art our King!

From the braut.ful and touching reci-

demand.

A short time before the execution he and your household, and satisfied that I had met with an Israelite indeed, in whom

CORRESPONDENCE.

own N. J. Nov. 10th, 1844. Brothef W. W. PHELIS of Nauvoo, ake this method of add essing you through the columns of the Prophet, as it will save postage and is not so liable to be miscarried; hoping that it will receive due and immediate atte

Dear Broth 7:- Situated as I am in this eas en land, and far from the great emporium of the west, (Nauvoo) and I might say my hone if there is any place on earth that I might with propriety call so. But, indeed, I could say with Abraham, I have no home this side the vale, but a pilgrim and sojourner here on earth (not exactly in tents, as the good old Patriarch with flocks and herds) a stranger without purse or scrip among strangers to build up the king-dom of God, (a most unpopular theme) and bear some humble part of this last ministry to the na-

Can you tell, dear b:other, why it is, the saints of God in all ages, and especially in these times, can have no more rest? persecuted as they are from city to c'ty, and from place to place; I ask myself the question, is anything criminal in Mormonism—in the divine pretensions of the prophet? this cannot be, other e same; there has been hun ed that if they had lived in their day, they would not have killed them; and yet, who have they not done? ("for if they will do the things in the green tree, what will they do in the dry?") But, they say, none of these signs have followed and proven him a prophet, that followed and proved them of old. What say ye, can you answer this?

Tell us the crime, the time and place, whand where; was it finding the Nephite record o the world the origin of a lost and people, a knowledge of which had been hid for ages in midnight darkness; lost the deepest resea ch of modern an iquari-Was it for revealing to the world knowledge of whose lands, and by whom the foundation of these mighty cities had been laid. and since discovered by Stephens and Catherwood: this none will doubt, yet a knowledge of the fact of these cities being built by ski'lfu hundreds of years ago, written in the Book of Mormon would be a 'humbug.'

These discoveries, made by these men, which are truly great and confirmatory of the truth of the Book of Mormon, and the inspiration of the prophet Joseph, was made since this book was nd and published to the world in 1830; then cy was made that the Indians were a ant of the house of Israel, "had wandered through the wilde ness, and came over the sea, inhabited North and South America, built large cities, and were a warlike people; that many had fallen in battle and cities had been destroy ed, a remnant remained as the last vestige, to tell the sad tale and history of their fallen race And who has proved this prophecy true? 'Ste

You will bear in mind, also, that Joseph wa but a youth at this time, without any possib knowing, as men naturally know of these things-a mere plough boy at the age of 17, 21 and 22; he never had by the aid of 'go ent friends,' or wealthy parents, the mean to climb the Alpine mountains of the east-to traverse the holy land, and in Central America stand and gaze upon the richly wrought pyra nder and amazement excla hands have laid these cities and reares e mighty monuments? Yet God had give him this knowledge; read the Book of Mormo and it will tell you; and mark, kind reader, that this book was published in 1830, and the discoveries and facts proved by Stephens and Catherwood in 1837, proving to a demonstration the inspiration of the prophet, and the divinity of

But it is said in Mormonism there is a charge a mystery that the world cannot explain; I admit it; it has a charm more inviting than all the icians and sooth savers of Egypt, and mystery that sectarians cannot unravel. they have not the spirit of Christ Mormonisp which is the spirit of prophecy. has inferiors, but no superiors; it acknowledge no twin-sister but heaven; no superior but Goo no king but Jesus: with unparalleled rapidity has rolled on, "out-vied the muttering crowd, and accumulated its thousands, who are now rejoicing in the fulne s of the gospel revealed and brought to light by the prophet Joseph.

asked, then, is Morm nis true? a thousand intelligent voices reverberate yes! yes! yes!

who has gathered their thousands built a city? two temples? and embodied a code of morals garbed with immortality, that has made its way to the imperial thrones of the ned itself in the golden rays and unbounded glories of heaven, crowned with never fading laurels, (is it not Joseph?) of sound minds (not Millerites nor bigots) o all ranks, from all societies, of all the intelli gence of the earth; combined in one word, the cream and salt of the same, and virtue of heav en; can this be, and Joseph Smith a false proph et?-again is heard from a thousand voices, n

Dear brother if the thousand and one testime nies, miracles, records, antiquities, facts, bible truths, knowledge, revelation, fulfilment o prophecy, God, men and angels do not pr ve ing but a fallen prophet, and Mormonism o far beneath the notice of the would be grea and wise men of this age, I wish you would solve the mys'ery, for to me it is a mystery in-

And now, dear brother, I will come to th point, having done with my preliminaries -As many faint and incorrect descriptions have been given of Nauvoo and the temple, by travellers, passers-by, and others, until s me have the temple built upon moonshine, and the city a barbarian-ugly, formal with head rns, and stuck into the nethermost corner of the universe, where none but Indians ots, Arabs Turks, Welve ines and Mor mess dwell; and if you can find time to reply, you would give me an ungarnished state ment of facts respecting Nauvoo; its probable er of inhabitants, and finally, a graphic description of the whole places give us the number of distilleries, liquor venders, and wha ralities have corrupted Nauvoo, curs-

ers of Zion with scabby heads, and numbered the thousands of saints (that have thered there to hear the word of the Lord, and be taught in his way) with goats, and cursed them above all horned cattle. An answer o these unnecountable problems, will, no doub be eagerly grasped after, and be very interesting east, as we have many braying animals which have become quite obnoxion he quiet rest of the innocent, and bray to the mfiture of many, not on account of the oundness of their doctrine; but on account of sphemies, the Twelve the temple, the church at Nauvoo; and the great body of saints, their noral men and women, the abominable lies they ell, make peop'e nervous sometimes when the do not know how things are; men who were once men of apparent ntelligence, make these tatements. The place must have become mateially changed in its morals since last spring when I was there, a short time indeed for mighty change.

I did not intend to argue the question, what is the difference between Millerism and Mormon-ism now Millerism is dead. Please to answer how high the temple is to the ears and top of steeple, (if any at all,) and how long, how ma ny moons, su s, ears and heads, and what do they all represent, of what materials and workanship, how antique and of what order the pillars and structure? Is it a cattern of church Show us the order, the font with the length, the breadth, and the height hereof; the unity of the saints the proper age of my mother, and her birth-place, a's my father and his age at the time of his death d the number of the family, (which you can obtain from the family records in my me ossession,) embodied in one, in as concise nanner as possible. This will correct many er ors, and confet a favor on your old and tried of Nauvoo than I do, yet it is not Nauvoo! fo when I reflect that there he the silver locks of an aged and martyred father, mertyred by a Missouri persecution, in the grave, numbered with the dead; and four brothers, two of whom in my vision appear with mangled bodies, garments red with crimson gore. Oh! the fatal steel and ba.barous murder! till unavenged, and the cruel murderers are founging about seeking for more; what have others to expect? Yet Nauvoo contains almost all that is near to me. My poor o'd mother, almost worn out with years and trouble, and hree sisters that remain, with myself, are all of tha family, who were the founders of Mormon ism and the church of Christ in these 'ast days ough great persecution and trouble, having borne the heat of the day; and how long the res nay be spared, Ged only knows.

Brother Phelps, will you call and see my mother, and give her a word of consolation from I hope she will live till I can get to see her., She may live to see all her sons la d in the rave. Remember me also to my sisters So-bronia, Cotherine, Lucy and their husbands. nd the martyrs' widows-God bless them all for ever is my prayer. I wish also to be remem_ bered to all the saints in Nauvoo, give them my prayer, that God may sustain them in all their rials, for truly they are great, and tell them to think of me their brother in affliction, and my sick family, which has kept me from their s ci ety in this their time of peril; and if the Lord does not interpose, they must ere long be num-bered with the dead. Oh! that God would a e mercy upon me and my sic's family!

Will you pray for us, dear brethren at Nat Remember me to your family. Mrs. Smith sends her love to your wife, and wishes to be remembered to all her friends in t' at coun y, as it will be a miracle if she ev r sees them Write to me im rediately.

With sentiments of respect and esteem I subribe myself, your friend and brother in the gos pel of Christ.

THE ANSWER. N. uvao, Ill., Dec. 25, 1844. Remembered Bracker William Smith:

Up to the reception of your excellent letter me, (dated at B rdentown, N. J., Nov. 10, 814 which you had the goodness to communce we have been members together in the hurch of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Sainte, I think it may be said, we have been one in fair me in love, and one in friendship, and like the often used key, we have grown brighter and ighter, as we have performed the great ser pening and stutting the flock" on regions unders anding. As Jeremiah said, so it in the forces; ven, the heritage of the Lord like a specked bi d " every bo le is afraid, and very body is pecking at us. It is a great thinbe a messenger of salvation, and so I wil ein to arswer vour questions.

You ask; "why is it that the saints of the t times, can have no test ?" and I answer. ecause the world loves darkness rather than ight, and their deeds are evil. "Popularite" ow and ever, since the serpent was cursed to rawl upon his be'ly through t'e loss of his et, is, has been, and will be, the best kind of religion in use. Talk about heliness, morality mperance, humanity, brotherly kindness and charity among the refined polite nations of the world; why ever since Cain built a city for he ungodiy to revel in, for the polygamy of a Lamech; for the droving of a Jabul; nusic saloon of a Jubu!; and for the brass and on foundry, and bogus machine of a Tubal ain, the majority of mankind, have mad noney their fath: p-pularity their works, and e secution their sincerest devotion of moral matucas.

They that live godly in Christ Jesus, shall uffer persecution, says Paul; and so it is and 'always comes first from him that professes ndlineas: Cain was a sectorian and could i duit revelation and hear God say: "well, Abel have accepted thine offering :" and so he killd his broth r because the devil slift whisper ed in his car :- it ir Cas, hemy to talk with God. Now the next generation could discover th wickedness of Cain, and the heliness of Abel but the same evil spirit whispered that was it

a day when revelation was necessary, but there is no need of it now, and it is done away.

hose good men, and O! if we had lived in their days, they should not have been killed! but afor this fellow he is "unpopular:" he blas shemes our God: he ought to die, but we heng compassionate and charitable, and feeling warm desire for the great cause of religion and if he dont, we will punish him a little b tripes, sword, dangeons, or banishment; and then if he does not stop, we will stop him!

O Lord God Almighty, when the prise unlocked; and the entrance into oster dark ess opened, to bring the damned before the ar of the Judge of all the earth for the fina adgment, I think some few christiam in com any with their fa her Cain and cousins copular" priesthood, from that day down e judgment trumpet, will "grin borrilly chartly ami'es -ve, we killed the prophets and ersecuted the raints, because they popular." Then your question will be an

As to the terime, time, and place, &c., of nding the Nephite record," its revelation he very thing that produces an cartiquake to this generation. It explains the bible: it opens the vision of the prophets; it unrarels the mystery who first settled this county, and ows the old paths wherein if a min hall live. It copes with the boosted knowledge of the world; it glitters through the com ned fog et ages; shows that Ged who cat calf with Abraham, will cat and dilak aca a the earth with his saints, when the walf a e lamb, and the lion and the ox, will be a riendly as the saints and secuphe, in the fu uition of bliss; it cuts the gordian knot o riesteraft, and reveals the priesthood of th in of God, which is "without beginning o a s or end of years;" whereby it shows tha prophets were ordained in elemity, when the norning stars rang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy:" and it speaks fto-the dead, whereby the living can hear from heir friends, who have faught of faith, and passed from life unto death, an an death unto tife ! and Stevens with his ite ents of trave's in Central America; and or ra who are opening the bowels of the earth, d rolling "ruins" into being; and ten thou and chiers of Israel, filled with the Holy Chost relating the everlassing gosp I wish irresista. power and conomy, that surpasses under anding; the great persecutions and mutder which are dea't out without measure to its beievers; and the distress of nations and the igns that Jesus Christ said should be, like the und of many waters, or of a great thunder, clare that it is el-rnal truth! and that your ther Joseph Smith was one of the Lord's mointed! Tat he now sits with God in the seavens, and laughs at the calamities that wil edily wrap the world in wo! and that h will mock when their fear seizes the last hope

Joseph Smith was his world will be introduced to him as such. will be written within and without on the gates if the lower prisons, and entrance lete thness: "we were, and are not, and yet are!" But I must not go to preaching to an apostle I know you are, lest I en er into the rich asure of knowledge too, and cause you to exclaim : -cast not thy precious jewe's to stran ers, lest greediness and coverousness seize and they like the avaricious steward with his goose that laid a golden egg a day, sill her in order to obtain the whole litter at ice, and so destroy the fountain!

Mounanism is the wonder of this world, an e great leveling machine of creeds, constitution s, kingdoms, countries, divisions, notions, oriettes and novelties; and praise it, talk aout it, lie about it, exa't it, degrade it, blow a smeet at it, fear it, love it, hate it, persecute t, or laugh at it, still it is Mormonism, true as caven, powerfu' as J. aus, eternal as clement wing on conquering and to conquer!

ments of grandour? of g'ory? of duration? of plendar? of fame? of utility skies over the ocean.

Mormonism! O Mormonism! Nimrod, Ho per, Piaroah, Cadmus, Alexander, Nebuchad. nezzar, Holofornes, Herod, Bonaparte, and armmense retinue of other dignitaties, who have nade a trembling world wonder at their cruel-Where are the nillars the conds, and the approvals of heaven, of all our greatness?

"A heap of dust alone remains of thee "Tis all the u art and a I the ploud shall be," while Mermoniam, from an Abel, though dead, et speaketh; from an E'ijah though trans'at d in a fiery chariot to heaven, vet, returns in with Mones, and blesses Jesus at the ansfiguration on the mount! O Morn Tay father is G d, thy mather is the Queen of aven, and so thy whole history, from eterni ty to eternity, is the laws, ordinances and truth f the "Gods"-embracing the simple plan of salvation, sanctification, death, resurderification and exaltation of man, from infanto age, from age to eternity, from simplicity o sublimity: from faith, repentance, baptism ception of the Holy Ghost by the laying on f the hands, to washing, anointing, holy co erention, baptism for the dead, to the presence , the general assembly and church of the first born; to the unspeakable glory of see ing God and the Lamb, and to spirits of just en, made perfect, and to be ordained un eternal life!

And again, we exclaim, O Mormonism! N vender that Lucifer, sin of the mergine, the ext heir to Jesus Christ, our e'dest brother, hould fight so hard against his brethren; he ost the glory, the honor, power, and dominion f a God: and the knowledge, spirit, authority and kers of the priesthood of the son of God!

Christ kept his first cota e and Lucifer lost is by offering to save men in their sins on the nonor of a God, or on his father's honor .-Christ hated sin, and loved righteousness, thereand crowned in the midst of brothers and sisers, while his mother stood with approving vir ue, and smiled upon a Son that kept the faith s the heir of all things! In fact the Jewis hought to much of this coronation among Gods nd Goddesses; Kings and Queens of heaven egan to worship the "Queen of heaven," acording to Jeremiah.

Well, now, Brother William, when the house of Israel begin to come into the glorious mys rice of the kingdom, and find that Jes s Christ, whose goings forth, as the prophets ald, have been from of old, from eternity : and hat eternity, agreeably to the records found in he catacombs of Egypt, has been going on in is system, (not this world) almost two thou and five hundred and fifty five millions of years nd to know at the same time, that deists, geogists and others are trying to prove that matter must have existed hundreds of thousands of vears; -it almost tempts the flesh to fly to God, muster faith like Enoch to be translated and ee and know as we are seen and known!

O M rmonism! no wonder the earth groans ith the blood of thy martyra! But there is one sweet consolation: death hath power on aint, but once! the rightcous rise triumphar ver death, hell, and the grave! The wicked. hanks be to God, have to go through the ago nies of the grim monater, twice! and the "sec and d ath," will be long enough, excruciating ough, and woful enough, rmost farthing" for murdering the Lord's a But I must begin to talk about Nauvon, for hink I have said enough to prove the "mystery," whether the perishing philosophy of the age credit it, or not; so you may set me down a living monument of Marmon sa, and with

the Twelve, there will then be thirten united ginte, bearing this testimony to the world that God, man, and Mormonism, are not only my erial, but eterna', and therefore, like Jesus, martyred they come to life again I shall not describe the localities of Nauvo w, because I shall not have reon; but as to he facilities, tranquilities, and virtues of the nty, they are not equalled on the globe. The ninte, since Sidney the great "Anti-Christ" of

gases, or foolish virgins, and wicked men who ad crept in to revel on the bliss of Jehovah, have gone also, peace, union and barmony pre at place in the world. No vice is meant to to tole rated : no grog shops allowed : nor would we have any trouble, if it were not for our len ity in suff ring the world, as I shall call them

come in and trade and enjoy our society as they say; which thing hes made us the only rouble of late. These pretended friends, too frequently like old Baalam's girls, when tet in a song the young men of Israel, find admirers Phineas javelin," touches the heart. illacters, and it looks majestic, and especially o me, when I know that the tithing, the ni es of the poor," thus speaks of the glory of

God. All the description that is necessary to give you now, is that this splendid model of Mormon grandeur, exhibits thirty hewn stone pilasters which cost about \$3,000 aprece .-The base is a crescent new moon: the capitole, near fifty feet high, the sun, with a human face in bold relief, about two and a half feet broad, ornamented with rave of light and waves, surmounted by two hands holding two rumpets. It is always too much trouble to describe an unfinished building. The inside ork is now going forward as fast as possible. When the whole structure is completed it will est some five or six hundred thousand dellars: and as Captain Brown of Tabasco, near the tuins of Palenque, said, sit will look the nearest like the splendid remains of antiquity in Cen. tral America of any thing he had seen, though not half so large."

square; near 60 feet high; two stories in the wisdom and greatures. He has brought back clear, and two half stories in the recesses over ounsellors; the second for the president of the the laws " ust into being with pomp and glary, and high priesthood and his two counsellers; th third for the Melchisedek president and his two counsellors, and the fourth for the prest, dent over the whole church, (the first presi dent) and his two co dent) and his two counsellers. This highest tent is where the scribes and pharisees used to rowd in "co Mores' seat " The Aaronic pulpit at the other end the same,

The fount in the basement story is for th prism of the living, for health, for remission sin, and for the silvation of the dead, as was case in S. laman's temp'e, and all t hat God commands to be built. You know I am no Gentile, and of course, do not believe that a monastery, cathedral, chapel, or meeting house creeted by the notions and calculations f men, has any more sanction from God than any common house in Babylon.

The steeple of our temple will be high enough answer for a tower:-be ween 100 and 200 feet high. But I have said enough about .he temp'e; when finished it will show more wealth, more art, more science, more revelation, more splendor, and more God, than all he rest of the world, and that will make it a Mormon temple :- "God and Liberty;" pat. terned somewhat after the order of our fore fahers', which were after the order of eter in The other public puildings in Nauvoc, beand well ca culated for their designated pur-

There is no licensed grocery to sell or give way liquots of any kind in the city; drunkards are scarce. Probable number of inhabit unts. 14,000: nine-tenths Mormons.

Now for the welfare of your relatives. 1

ed the city, the temple, the Twelve, &c. . made | We have followed the rules and regulations of | ore he was anointed with holy oil in heaven. over your letter. Though in her 69th year. her heart was big with hope for her "darling son, William:"-and she blessed you in the the Lord; Heber C. Kimball, the herald of name of the Lord.

The rest, I think, enjoy very good health, and especially Emma, who amid her great affliction, has given birth to a son, and like Da vid of old, may he vet be a terror to evil doers; one that will light his candle in the same great fire where his father's was lit, and search the world by the light of it, till the last etain of his father's blood, is made white by righter us-

The record of your father's family present the following summary of life and death:

Joseph Smith Sen., boin in Topefield, Mass. July 12, 1772. Died in Nauvoo, Ill., Sept. 14. 1840, aged 68. His grey halts were brough down to the grave by being driven from the State of Missouri in the dead of winter by Gov. Boggs and his murderous banditti.

Lucy Smith (Mack) born in Glaum, N. H. July 8, 1776, now in her 69th year; mourns the loss of a husband and five sone, the most o whom fell by the tender mercies of a Christian Republic, hestowed by the Herods of the land in civilized exile and murder

Joseph Smith and Lury Mack, married in Tunridge, Vt. June, 24. 1726. Alv'n Smith, born in Tunbridge, Vt., Febru ary 11, 1793. Died in Palmyra, N. Y., No

ember 19, 1829, aged nearly 22. Hyrum Smi'h barn in Tunbridge, Vt., Feb uary 9. 1800, was murdered in Carthage jail, on the 27th of June, 1844, (by a mob.) aged 44. Thus fell a martyr, against whom not even one crime had ever been known

Sophron's Smith born in Tunbridge, Vt. May

Josep's Smith Jr. born in Sharon Vt., Decem her 23, 1805. Mardered in Carthage jail on he 27 h of June, 1844. (ly a mob.) on account tyr, to gravify the cupidity of a pricetly thire for innecent blood; and shows the weakness of our government to protect her citizens; this first prophet of the last dispensation, whose godly waks, whose virtuous deeds, and whose name, a glory, an honor, power, and dominion e list days and his sons of "Seeva" have I ft with Gods, when his persecutors and murder ers wil mutter, groan, goash their teeth, and sigh among the damaed, where "their worm th not, and the fire is not quenched."

Samuel Harrison Smith, born in Tunbridg Vt., March 13, 1808. Died July 30th, 1344. broken hearted, and worn out with persecut Age. 36. The righteous are removed from the evi's to come.

Ephraim Smith, born in Royalton, Vt., Mirel 13, 1810. Died March 24, 1810; aged 11 days. William Smith, born in Royalton, Vt., March 13, 1811; aged (soon) 34; the only male (livug) of the family, and one of the "Twelve." Lord, while I write "the fire burns for th mighty of Israel, to come up like a lion from the Katharine Smith, born in Lebagon N. II. Ju-

28, 1813; aged 31. Don Carlor Smith, born in Norwich Vermont,

March 25, 1815. Died August 7, 1841, aged 26. His untiring vigilance for his patents and the persecutions of Missouri brought him to the grave, just as he was steppping upon the threshhold of life and usefulness. Lucy Smith, born in Palmyra, N. Y. July

15, 1821; aged 23. So here you have your history-without The females all married, all Morpainting.

ons and live in this vicinity. How think ye this little sketch will fit the retement of christendom? I believe the n. x generation will say, O, if we had only live with those good men, we would not lave murdered them! Do you think that this benev lent world, with all their pricess, piety, pulpite and philanthropy, will call to mind that through their exertion or silence, one mother, born for days after our independence was declared, an four daughters in law, weep over the tombs of their mob-murdered husbands, while their in-The temple is erected from white limestone nocent black stains the land, the law, libert-

Our pseudo-President savs in his last mes sage: "The great meral spectacle has been exthe past and rolled up the future, whereby the the arches; four tiers of windows; two gothic hibited of a nation, approximating in number-past, present, and future, exhibit their images and two round. The two great stories will to 20,000,000, of people, having performed the each have two pulpits, one at each end; to high and important duty of electing their chief accommodite the Melchisedek and Aaronic magistrate for the term of four years, without priesthoods; gradet into four rising sears: the the commission of any acts of violence, or a first for the president of the alters, and his two manifestation of a spirit of insubordination to Now what save the people about the stri-

in Philadelphis," the murder at Carthage of one of the candidates for that high office, and sating a man dead in Tennessee for carrying a pake stalk! was their fony acts of riolen e in all these manifestations of murder! Wo are to the hypocrite!

Governor Edwards of Missouri, in his re sige to the legislature, after regretting mol law or dischedience in other states, says, who in our State, the great najority of the people are a her and discreet, mild and prudent, in dustrious and frugal, he above all, the lovers of good order and peace is Such mock virtue; such hypocritical culogy

is enough to merit an earthquake! Great God! 15,000 people exiled, robbed, mobbed and mus dered by executive authority, and now the peaple are all lovers of good order, and peace in soci: This out Herods Herod! and out Bogge Boggs! O wrath of God! where art thou?

But I must begin to draw to a close, or letter will be long enough for a pamphlet. cannot leave the subject, however, till I bein They were known from before the foundation of the world, and are thus noticed in the prophecy of Z. nos, in th Book of Mormon; I mean in that was arly par able of the fullye tree;" all men. with revolution and the spirit of God, have a Misonic Hall, and Concert Hall; all spacious, greed that the "s roan" spoken of in that par able, was Joseph Smith, and when the Lor im "to go to and call of er ser vante," and 6 they did go to it with the mights,"-as the whole has been backed up b revelations in the Book of Doctrine and Cave nants, it would require more than "mortal" to prove that allusion to the "scrvants," meant have seen your mother and she cried for joy any body but the "Twelve."

I know the Twelve, and they know me .-Their names are Brigham You ung, the lion of grace; Parley P. Pratt, the archer of paradies; Orson Hyde, the clive branch of Israel; Wh. lard Rechards, the keeper of the rolls; John Taylor, the champion of right; William Smith the patriarchal Jacob staff; Wilford Woodraff, the banner of the gospel; George A. Smith the entablature of truth; Orsen Pratt, the gauge of philosophy; John E. Page, the sun dial; and Lyman Wight, the wild ram of the mountair. And they are good men; the best and the saints know it.

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As to Sidney Rigdon and his clique of disage fied beings-there was to be "another beast," and unclean spirits, like frogs, were to come out of the mouth of the diagon, beast, and false prophet, and time will reveal all about him-and eternity will settle it. The seed by the way side, among thorns, and stony places, belongs to the wicked one, and he will have it. Let the dead bury their dead.

So now, dear brother, while I respect you and the "Twelve," and all their kin, nemy own blood relations, shall we, as the legal here of salvation, enlightened by the voice of God; by revelation upon revelation; by the aift of the Haly Ghost bringing all things to our remembrance; shall we, who have witnessed the power of God in the spread of the everlasting gospel; in the manifestations of the gift of igues; the miraculous healing of the sick by the laying on the hands of the elders; shall we who have spent so many sweet hours under the holy droppings of the prophet golden fourtain; who have been delighted at his heaven'y knowledge combatting the errors of generations; teaching rena'ors wisdom; judges justice; priests picty, and mankind mercy; shall we, who have beheld prophecies fulfilled knowof his religion as pretty much all holy men had ing that the very bowels of the earth have hove been before him;—aged 29. Thus fell a mar up her "stony ruins," to establish the validity up her "stony ruine," to establish the validity of the Book of Mormon, beyond a doubt; shall we, who have heard the echo of glad tidings from the is ands of the see, and from all quarters of the earth; shall we, who now gaze upn the blo d stained pratrice of the west; where leaches the bones of the prophets, patriarchs, ellers, men, womer, and chi'dren, who a'l gave up the ghost in full faith; shall we, who have tasted of the good word of God, and seen e mysteries of the world to come, shall we turn to the beggarly elements of the world, to work our passage back to repularity and helk for a "mess of pottage," like Hinkie, Bennett Law, Rigdon and Co? No! Eternally no :-While water runs and grass grows, while etersity goes and eternity comes we will go co, nowing that it is written in heaven; publishd on earth, and muttered in hell, that Moronism is ETERNAL TRUTH, and God Alnighty is the author of it! All the friends and saints greet you and your

ife and family, with prayer and love. M. W. PHELPS

To ELDER WM. SMITH.

THE NEIGHBOR

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 25, 1844.

OF A failure of our supply of paper to print on, is the cause for the present de. y of the Neighbor.

DEDICATION.

The dedication of the Seventies Hall commenced on Thursday the 26th. It was to continue 7 days, in order that two Seventies a day and their families, might be accommodated, (there being now 14 Seventies.) Every thing is conducted in a style suitable to the occasion. Great harmony prevails. A more perfect account may be looked for hereafter in the Times and Seasons.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

We are informed that several bills, relative to the charters of Nauvoo, Springfield, Quincy, &c., have been referred to the committee on banking and rorporations. About the time these bills were referred to said committee, the Covernor, delivered to both branches of the Legislature a special message upon the

recent affairs of Hancock County. From a lasty perusal of the message we think it highly cred table, and shall our corrections and views, wherein there is need. Gov. Ford has certainly labored diligently in this long synopsis of difficulties, to give the public a fair statement, and were it not for such canine animals, as Davis of A'ton, and a few others of the same carnivorous breed; the Mormon difficulties, (as they are frequently called) would be amicably settled, to the satisfaction of all honorable men. and Nauvoo would enjoy all her constitutional rights, without infringing upon the privileges of any body else. If the members of the Legislature are as honorable as the Governor, the "pound of flesh" nearest to a Mormon's heart, will be just as heavy as pound of meat in any other part of the body of the State.

We shall give the message and our iews as carly next week as we can.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM OR-SON SPENCER TO A. W. BAB-BIT, ESQ.

Nauvoo, December 14, 1844. Hon, Sir:

Your favors of the present month have een duly received-we are ever pleased to hear from you on matters pertaining to our interests as a people or to yours individually. We are happy in the reme.-lion of ald of

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Distant nations are making careful inquisition to know whether there is sufficient virtue in our general and state gov-ernments to preserve their plighted faith more insignificant is such a disgrace con parison with that which will accrue from the repeal of the Nauvoo char It is indeed true that the Nauver charters confer upon us great and valuible privileges and render them perpet-

In return for these great privileges we have neither been ungrateful or deficient in contributing to the common weal of the State. We have done more to convert the wide waste of her idle soil into valuable products, and to call into her boiders a greater increase of population comprized of the best artizans, mechuis ics and husbandmen than any other people of the State under similar circum-We have been continually cutling to eastern and southern citizens and industrious foreigners, by our epistol ir communications and by a thou-and livin voices to come and settle in the State Illinois. We have discouraged nobody with the phantom of oppre-sive taxation We have endeavored to je s r d emi grants that lynching and mobocracy prevalent in some parts of the West tes of Illinois. We have furnished specie paying market for the products of farmers living a hundred miles in the sterior. In times of drought our miles have ground the wheat of old citizen-80 or 100 miles. Our mechanics have been called for and dispersed abrea t in adjoining counties, in order to multiply the conveniences of civilized life. And our labouers have reaped down the har-vest fields of hundreds and thousands or neres, that must else have wasted or d preciated in the hands of the o'd citteens And we can say in verity that during our short sojourn in th's State under the ample canopy of our charter we have contributed more to the growth and temporal prosperity of the State of Illinois and ber citizens than to our own. The yearwe have been here have been to us prog nant with sacrifice. While we have While we have old citizens have been gathering it in an i treasuring it up Our gold and selver and our industry have enhanced the value of lands to a great distance around us. and quickened the energies of the prop'e to industry. Under the sacred assurance of chartered privileges to be perpetuated we have invested our substance, yea all bundled new streets have been added to be have invested our substance, yea all bundled new streets have been added to be have erected many public buildings at an immense express with the buildings at a building at a b of several years, much less can il ey be carried on without liability to ut a descr ation and confusion, if the chartered privileges, under the sanction of which

hey originated shall be taken away. Many seem to mistike the nature of the charter and consider it a conditional instrument and if these conditions are not complied with, it is thereby supposed to be liable to be repeated. But this is very wide of the truth. The constitution of the State of Illinois or of any other State cannot be abrogated in consequent ature of Illinois. The charter of Nau voo cannot be repealed in consequence being violated even a thousand time in the grassest manner because a reperstrument or charter. It wou'd than an ex-po t facto las that should inflict a penalty, that the trangresser could not possibly be adver-

We shall consider a repeal of our char ter highly oppressive and we believe the the charter in any way or many ways we refuse not to submit to any penalty prescribed by the laws of the land where properly adjudicated. But we know there is no such penalty as repeat. And now to conclude; unconscious of the least disloyalty to the State of I'hnois or any infractions of her charters and knowing that we have contributed liberto the wealth prosperity and good order of the State; repeal of our charter would be no tetter than letting loose a horde of wolves and carniverous beasts upon an unguarded flock of sheep and tender lambs, and being assured that the legislature of Illinoisalso know perfectly that we above all people need the agis of chartered protection, because we have already been k d happed, whipped, robbed and one of their senators stands indicted for the murder of two of our best men.

Therefore they cannot cast us into a en of lions without State arms. liws and ordinances and be ignorant of the natural consequences of such an act. — And the sin be upon their own heads and he head of their abettors if they will de 'The Lord is our light, whom shall we fear' therefore let us be as bold and stellfast as Daniel, and peradventure the fury of the lions will be stayed until their fangs rest upon our ungodly enemies.
Should the Legislature repeal our char-

ter, we shal! be obliged in self defence to sprend the details of our unparalleled wrongs to the extremities of the nation and lile world, and then into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth. But we will not believe that they will do it. The injus-tice, cruelty, and barbarity of such an act, is too appalling for us to entertain such a thought concerning them-sure' before they take such a step, they wi wipe away the murdered blood the cleaves to the violated faith of the State. Or will they say to the murderers of the Smith's and their numerous apologists: we the Sovereign State of Illinois held in our custody the mormon leaders while defenceless for you to shoot at, and we have taken away the State arms from the patanee of the mormon fraternity, and last, but not least of all, we have taken all that is in one could be taken all that i es, and now what dath hinder the de struction of the mormons, now othis is your hour and the power of darkness.' Quickly let the hideous yell of massacre arson and rapine sound through the praceful city of Nauvoo, followed with billow of horror, agony and death, in ever mormon abode. What more could bloody mob ask of a State than they wi h.ve done when they take away or charters. O llinois, art thou such a n ro or caligula !! O Brutus is it thou; th friend that gave us the hearty welcom and liberal charter!! so changed. -O of such an act, let no chaplain invoke the enignity of the heavens apon you hen reach. Let the day itself be blotted from your State Journal as a day of deliring nd invenity, when the broad current of coson, human ty, and justice were stave n their natural channels. But if thou wit do the unnatural deel to thy food and loyal child, and still claim the attri bu'es of humanity and justice then res issured, as the Lord God of Israel sit upon his eternal throne, the ga'lows pre paned for Mordecai shall one day be thy

Now Br. Batchit the house of Israe ave made you their wate man; there fore give the pump a certain sound, fear not them that can kill the body only, bu and b dy into hel!. Dear Br: see to that thy shirts are c'ear, and we are per sanded better things of you though

Ti er-fore let us have a whole unaltered charter -give our best regards to Mr Bucken-tos, your colleagus and our friend, accept my personal respects an believe me truly yours; in behalf of the city council and of the Twelve,

ORSON SPENCER.

A. W. Babbit Esq.

Growt's of Landon.-We are apt magine here in the Unite | St. tes that the growth of our towns and cities greath arpasses in rapidity and extent those of any part of the old world. Some facts but London would seem to contradi this notion. It is stared, for in tance, or a recent report to the Government, that in It'le more than twelve years, twelve

fur inc case, it is said, that the dem and or houses justead of dim nishing, contin es to increase,' and that while in many was of the interior, the number of un ecupied houses is augmenting, 'scarcel is a vew street in London finished, before dmost every house in it is fully occu

On a great reason a signed for the rapd growth of Landon, is the extraordinary (achity, economy and desp t h will which people are now transport-Radeonda terminating there. Owing to offux of individu Is is five times greater an it was fifteen years ago

London is now about forty miles in wo m bions of inhalitude. - V. Y. A.

Manufacture of Carpets.-The man acture of carpe's in the United State cars, in a proportion almost equal to has of cotton and woolen cloth. In 1823 there are nearly 2000. Hand I omaverage about 8 yards , er day. there have just been put in oper tim 40 power looms in Lowel, with will aver age from 15 to 20 yarts a day, and which must soon conce in o un versal are and exclude the hand boom altogether.

A SYNOPSIS OF

A. W. Basarr's speech on the amend ment to a Lil for the uncon lition al repeal of the city charter of Nauvoo.

MR. SPEAKER :-

Sin: I cannot explain to my own tisfaction, why it is that gentlemen ipon this floor, who live at an extreme art of this State from the city of Nauvoo, should manifest so much in the committee on public grounds have terest in the repeal of the city char further time allowed them to report on

er of Nauvoo, and why such insid- the burying ground, also that they be for the city of Nauvoo, that the succesne grievances set forth by the gentle. nen from Union and Jefferson, exist it Nauvoo, why I ask sir has not the with petitions from the inhabitants of lancock county, and from the counjoining to Hancock, setting forth their oppression and grievances; or why sir, has not the delegation from the military tract manifested so deep in interest as the gentlemen from Union, and Jefferson, sir I think from he developement of their spirits they rould east their votes to exterminate e Mormons, but we are told by the centleman from Union that no city ouncil has abused their powers as he city of Nauvoo has, sir I think the entlemen are mistaken; if they will ake the trouble to read the reports of ppealed cases they will find that not ly other cities but that State Legis itors have frequently passed uncon titutional ordinances and laws and i am not mistaken, the gentlemen were embers on this floor last session when laws were passed by the combied wisdom of this State, which has ince been declared void by the Fedral court, why then should not Conress or the Federal government re al the constitution of this State fo iolation of her constitutional powers ic, city charters stand in the sans lation to a State as the State of Illi is to the Federal government, it is: ant of civil power to make laws or dinances and regulate Police over a ertain portion of the State, so with e States, they have the right to Leg late in all matters not infringing of he rights of the general government nt what course does the general gov mment take if the States pass law at conflict with the constitution of Federal government, why sir ey refer the laws so passed to the diciary of the Federal government and if the States have over-reached n their Legislative rights they declare ne same void, so I contend should b ie course pursued with respect to ities within the States, who derive heir powers to make laws within heir corporate limits from the States overnments, if they pass laws repugant to the constitution of the State of f the United States then let such or linance or by-laws be brought before he regular judiciary of the States by n appeal which are always provided for in their charters, and sir, this has been the course pursued in relation and sir, charters except the city of Nauvoo, and why make the exception. thy sir, the reason is plain, more exitement can be made by raising the ry of Mormonism! Mormonism! Mormon oppression !!! Mormon out rages!!!! sir, I hope that in our delibration that time will not be used any nore; there is no such charters spread pon our statue book of this state, as formon charters, sir, I would inform e gentlemen that there is in the of Nauvoo many noble citizens the are not Mormons, whose rights re as sacred as any portion of the itizens of this State, therefore I shall

istain the amendment.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Regular Session- December 14, 1844. into companies and associations and the wholesome and profitable operations a these companies cannot be closed up short superior comfort? With all this wonder wholesome are companies cannot be closed up short superior comfort? With all this wonder a closely for the companies cannot be closed up short superior comfort? With all this wonder a closely for the companies cannot be closed up short superior comfort? With all this wonder a closely for the companies and associations and the companies and profitable operations a companies and profitable operations and the companies and profitable operations and the companies and profitable operations and the companies and profitable operations are companies and companies and companies and companies and companies and companies and companies are companies and companies and companies and companies and companies are companies and companies and companies are companies and companies and companies and companies are companies and companies and companies are companies are companies and companies are companies and companies are companies and companies are companies and companies are companies ar billock was accepted as clerk for the ime being. The bills of Messrs. W. H. Rollo

n and S. M. Marr were allowed as mended. The bill of John P. Green was reerred to the committe on claims.

An ordinance to locate an alley on lock sixty nine and other alleys or An ordinance incorporating the

venties Library and Institute Asso-An ordinance to amend an ordi-

nance, entitled, an ordinance to erect a dam in the Mississippi river and for her purposes, passed December 8th Petition of Samuel Bent and 21 thers for permission to Newel inight to make a dam in the Missis-

pi, ordered fto be laid on the ta-Petition of Benjamin Warrington ad four others to open the street next st of Speers street between Parley

ad Young streets, was granted. The bill of J. II. Hale for \$43,-25 er assessing and collecting in third ard, was allowed.

The bill of Hiram \imball for 1020 Bill of Grubb & Ritchie of \$57.-81 as referred to Gen. Rich and Col. proxy.

It was motioned and carried that ie Trustees in Trust be indemnified n their claims on the city.

It was motioned and carried that he Treasurer audit the accounts presented to him by the Trustees in I'rust, and give them receipts for the

It was motioned and carried that the committee on public grounds have 1843.

n relation to the city charters, sir if line of the old burying ground, and to make the same decent by fencing it

> It was motioned and carried that the Mayor fill up the vacancies of Regents and Registrar in the Nauvoc University when he appointed Me John Taylor Registrar, and Daniel H. Wells, N. K. Whitney, Wm. Marks, Geo. Miller, Brigham Young, Amasa Lyman John T. Barnett, Charles C. Rich, Heber C. Kımball, Professor Orson Pratt, Orson Hyde, Willard Richards, Daniel Spencer, George. A. Smith, Gustavus Hills, Jonathan H. Hale, Reynolds Cahoon, Parley P. Pratt, Jonathan C. Wright, Phineas Richards, Edward Hunter, Franklin Richards, and Jaines M. Monroe to be the Regents in said University.

It was motioned and carried that the treasurer give orders to the councillors to the amount of their dues. Adjourned until next Regular Ses-

DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor. Willard Richards, Recorder.

An Ordinance incorporating the Seven

ties' Library and Institute Association Sec 1. Be it ordained by the City ouncil of the City of Nauvoo, that Brig ham Young. Joseph Young. George A. Smith. Levi W. Hancock and such others as may be associated with them, are hereby incorporated, to be known by name of the Seventies Library and Intitute Association, with perpetual succes ion, and shall have all corporate powers to sue and be sued, to plend and be im-pleaded, to defend and be defended, to purchase, bold, sell, or lease estate real or personal to any amount, to have a omicen scal, which they may alter, or enew at pleasure; and shall have, exerenjoy, all powers, rights, and privileges which appertain to like corpo-

sec. 2. That the capital stock of said Association shall amount to \$10.000 which may be increased to any amount by a vote of the majority of the Stockholder present, at a meeting called for that purpose by the President of the Association, who shall give at least one months notice the:eof; which capital stock shall be divi ded into shares of five dollars each.

Sec. 3. That the books of the Assoation shall be opened for sub-cription on he 20th day of December A. D. 1841; and when two hundred dollars shall have been subscribed, the stockholders shall elect a board of seven trustees, who of the Association, to hold their office during good behavior; and loard of true tees shall constitute the law-making department of said Association, with full power and authority to make, ordain, establish, and execute all such liws and ord:nances, all they may deem necessary for the benefit, government, and regulation of said A-sociation, not repugnant to the constitution of the United States or the constitution of this State.

S. c. 4. That the board of trustee shall have power to appoint a Librarian. Registrar, and such other officers as may he necessary, to prescribe their duties, and remove them from office at pleasure. Sec. 5. That the board of trustees shall have power to require, of all officers a pointed in pursuance of this act, bonds with such penalty and security as may be deemed expedient, for the faithful performance of their respective duties; and also to require, of all officers appointed as foresa d. to take an oath for the faithful performance of the duties of their respec-

S.c. 6. That the President of the Association, shall have power to fill all vacancies in the board of trustees, that may occur from the absence of any memer, by appointment; a majority of whom shall form a quorum to do business.

That in case of the death, emoval, resignation, or neglect to serve of any one or more of the trustees, their place shall be filled by vote of a majoraty of the stockholders present at a meeting called for that purpose, upon a notice of

President, to see ive in prevment for ste models, and scientific instruments. paintings, engravings, sculptures, an other useful and curiou specimens of t Ars and Sci. nees also all kinds of nat

Sec. 9. That the board of trust s'all provide for the erect on of all bui ings, observatories. So, that they ma rem necessary for the benefit of

Ass ciation. Sec. 10. That each member of Association shall be entitled to one v s salted beef was allowed \$30,-60. for each share which he may actua hold and shall be allowed to voto Sec. 11. This ordinance to be

force from and after its passage. Pas el De caiber 14. 13:4. DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor Willard Richards, Recorder.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance, entitled, an ordinance to erect dam in the Mississippi river and for other purposes, passed December 8th

Be it ordained by the city council | Nauvoo, Dec. 4th, 1844 .- 31-4w

sors of Joseph Smith mentioned in said ordinance are those who succeed him in the office of Trustee in Trust in the church of Jesus Christ of Latter day Saints.

Passed December 14th, 1844. DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor. Willard Richards, Recorder.

An ordinance to locate an alley on block sixty nine, and other alleys or lanes.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo that there be an alley located through block 69, two blocks wide, on the North side of the centre of the original State Road running east and west and where the road is now located, where it is now fenced, and to be

called Chase Alley.
Sec. 2. And be it also ordained that also all lanes or alleys that have been opened through blocks by the consent of the owners of land or otherwise shall not be closed up, without the consent of all the owners on each solicited.

side. This ordinance to be in force, from and after its passage.

Passed December 14th, 1844.
DANIEL SPENCER, Mayor. Willard Richards, Recorder.

THE FOUNDRY.

We understand the Iron Foundry re ommences operations about these days. This is as it should be; every trade, i. e. honest enes.) should live, and that clps the people live.

"By industry we live; "By commerce we thrive."

FENCING.

One word of advice to my pupils:lentlemen-you would do well to claim and exercise the privilege of scholars. The balance of my communication is to oform the remainder of the citizens, that hey are welcome to attend my school gratis, the balance of the winter.
H. STANLEY.

Dec. 25, 1844.

SEXTON'S WEEKLY REPORT.

MONDAY, DEC. 23, 1844. Naw-wen Tena, (Pottawatomie ibe.) 55y; lung fever.

Dlizabeth Sprague, 1y, 4m; canker. Total, 2.

DEC. 16, 1344. Marta Duraham, ty, tan, fovor-Total, 1. W. D. HUNTINGTON.

NAUVOO BOOT AND SHOE ESTAB-LISHMENT.

WE the undersigned subscribers having opened an extensive wholesale and retail shoe shop, on the north side of Mulholland street, next door to A. Davis tore, where we intend making Boots ad Shoes and supplying merchants and thers with the best articles that can be flered in the Western country, on the nost reasonable terms .- Please call and

xamine for yourselves. 05 Hides and Produce taken in exlange.

W. B. RUST, THOS. MATTHEWS, CHAS. C. DAVIS, MOSES GRAY. Nauvoo, Dec. 20, 1811-no31-tf

F VOU WANT TO ENCOURAGE HOME MANUFACTORY SAVE YOUR ASHES AND SOAP GREASE. THE subscriber intends keeping on hand, candles, hard and soft soap

for sale, wholesale and retail, ashes, soap. Temple, where he now offers for sale grease, tallow, or country produce will Fur and Silk Hats of the latest fushions. e taken in exchange for soap or caniles, at the soap factory lately occupied by R. R. Smith near the lumber yard, or at his store, near Yearsley's three story JAMES MENDENHALL.

Dec. 25, 1814-34-3m

NOTICE.

that my wife Lydia Code has left my bed and toard, of ner own free will and accord, without any leasons or pro-vocation. Therefore I warn all persons against crediting her on my account; as

debts of her contracting.

JOSEPH CODE: Dec. 23, 1814-34-3w

NOTICE
WILEREAS my wife Bridget Gilmour has left my bed and board,
without any just cause or pro-ocation—
this is therefore to forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contraction from this date. JAMES GILMOUR.

Nauvoo, Dec. 12th. 1844-no34-3w NAUVOO FOUNDRY.

ILE subscribers, at the Foundry lately occupied by H. Kimball in the city of Nauvoo, are prepared to furnish CASTINGS, and JOBS OF CAST-INGS, to such as wish, as cheap as the same kind of work can be had in St. Louis. A share of public pattonage is

N. B. Old pot-metal bought.
SAMUEL SIMPSON.
MORGAN PHELPS. Dec. 24, 1844-34-3m

NOTICE. ANTED to purchase at E. OAK-LEY'S Store, (the office of the Nauveo Tannery,) 5000 Cow Hides, and 5000 Calf Skins. Also 5000 Cow Hides and 5000 Calf Skins wanted to tan on shares. Dry Goods and Groceries sold at a reasonable price, and country produce

E. OAKLEY, G. W. ROSECRANS,

B. R. BENTLY. Nauvoo, Ill. Dec 16, 1844-33-3m HEREAS my wife Mahala Beet bee has left my bed and board

without any just cause or provocation; this is to forbid all persons harboring or trusing her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. GEORGE BEEBEE.

Dec 14, 1914-33-3w ADMINISTRATOS NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the cetate of William Van Orden, late of Hancock County, Ill. deceased, are hereby requested and notified to exhibit the same before the Probate Justice of said County on the first Monday in February next 1845, for adjustment and allowence, and all those indebted to the said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned. JULIA ANN VAN ORDEN,

Administratix. Nauvoo, Dec. 14, 1844-33-4w

WOOD.

HE subscribes is wishing to let a job of work, and pay in wood or t mber, at my place 7 miles below Naus

ADOLPHUS ALLEN, Application must be made immediately.

STRAYED. IN the month of September last, one red and white cow, with a cross-piece on her horns and a letter E plainly cut in the hair on each hip. Whoever will re-turn said cow or give information where she may be found shall be suitably re-

warded at this office. Nauvoo, Dec. 9th-31tf ANTED IMMEDIATELY.—
Two experienced Blacksmiths for one year or more. Men of families

would be preferred. A. B. FULLER.
Augusta, Lee County, I. T.

Dec. 2nd 1811tf

HAT STORE. Mulholland St., half a mile east of the and manufactured of the best of mater

Country produce taken in exchange. Also a good assortment of Groceries and Provisions

Nov. 26, 1841-30tf. A. MERRILL.

ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS NOTICE.

at least four weeks by the President of the Association; and in case of the neglect or refuse to of the President to give soch natice, the dury of giving notice to refuse to the upon a majority of the trusses. 8. That it shall be the duty of Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Librarian, under the direction of the President, to tee ive in proyment for stock.

Sec. 8. That it shall be the duty of the Librarian, under the direction of the President, to tee ive in proyment for stock.

Lots, Elock, Other Cost, Am't of Valua, Description of Lorde.

Names.

en.P	Names.	Lots.	Block	. Other	Cost	. Am't of	Valua	Description of Lands.
11.5.				Lands.		Tax.	tion.	
l-a	Elihu Allen	43 40	5	Acres.	6	25	50	1 a south west corner.
al	Jacob Casteel		6		6	40	80	1 1-4 part south 1-2.
the-	Jefferson tlemtck	53	4		6	37 1-2	75	3-4 north west corner.
	Heirs of James Doyle			157	6	19,62 1-2	3925	negr sec 12 t 6 nr 9 w.
tu-	do do			40	6	5,00 -	1000	pt seqr sec 12 t 6 n r 9 w.
- 1	do do			7	6	87 1-2	175	pln w qr sec 12 16 nr 9 w
000	Amos Fielding	43	5		6	25	50	lapt south 1-2.
	William Green-	24	6		6	25	50	3-4 pt north 1-2.
ild-	William Rusk	32	6		6	25	50	n pt north 1-2.
ay	Thomas Stevens	29	6		6	30	60	l a south ast corner.
the	George Walker	36	6		6	20'	40	1 a pt south 1-2.
.	Heirs of John Williams			80	6	5,00		e 1-2s e graec 6t 6 nr8 w
	William Young	42	5	-	6	30	60	3-4 a pt south 1-2.
the	Clark		-	- 2	6	50		pt w i n w qr sec6 t 6 n r8 v
ate	John Gilmore	3	9	-	6	37 1-2	75	Hibbard's Addition.
ulv	John A Forgeus	1	6		6	37 1-2	75	do
Lie	Jacob Gibson	3	14		6	15	30	do .
02	David James	1	10		6	37 1-2	75	do .
	Wm. Jones	4	10		6	37 1-2	75	do
in	David La Baron	9	3		6	12 1-2	25	do
	Bhomas Mackey	2	2	11 1	6	20		north 1-2 do
	Wm. A. Moore	4	9		6	25		east 1-2 do
	Benjamin Riter	4	12		6	30	60	do
	Be jamin Riter	2	5		6	37 1-2	75	do
	Sangar	4	19		6	40	80	e corner Well's Addition
4	4	1 . 1		J. 11. 1	TALE		r and i	Collector of the Third Way

The following is a list of the delinquent la ds in the second ward in the city of Nauvoo, for the year 1843.

Names.

Cost. A'mt of Tax. Valuation. Acres.

Percription of Lands. st. A'mt of Tax. Valuation. Acres. Pescription of I ands. st. A'mi of Tax. Valuation. Acres. Pescription of I ands. 6 00 12:00 80 e 1-2 s eqr sec 36 t 7 r 9 w. 2.:00 40:00 w pt n e qr sec 36 t 7 r 9 w. 4.25 850 160 n w qr sec 31 t 7 r 8 w. 30 60 15 pt sec 25 t 7 r 8 w. DANIEL HENDRIX, Assessor and Collector of the Second Ward, Iames Voffit Chaun ey Robison

land Ahead The "Professors" No

A seedy son of New England found recently, all alone, unknown and "hard up," in New Orleans. Of ray to get out of the scrape; and, be ore he had quite whittled his stick a way, he became absorbed in the inception of a grand thought. It seems, sit down to guess, his astute brain made a plunge, at once, among the metaphysical and scientific ramifications of guessing; and not long after he might have observed, with a sober sort of twinkle in his eye, marching of along the "Levee," apparently looking for a house to let, humming-

Yankee Doodle! come along! When fortune falls distressing, There's nothing like a Yankee song, And scientific guessing!

Early next day, our hero and anoth er odd-looking genius were seen on a ladder, nailing up a broa i strip of can-vass all across the front of a house on the Levee; and the job being comple ted, there was displayed, in flaring sprawling, struggling, broken-backed decapitated, knock-kneed, round-should dered, bow-legged, limping letters, Roman, German, Hebrew, caligraphic chirographic, Arabian, Armenian, and Pot-hook-ian:

NU ORLEENS GESSING INST! TOOT. GESSING TAUT IN ONE LESSEN.

Only 20 Five cents. The thing produced a sensation, a once, among sailors, pedlers, Lever laborers, and all sorts of stragglers. Our Professor borrowed an old rotte awning, hung it up, and divided his room in two, put his assistant at the door to take in quarters, turned a time cup inside down on the middle of an old rickety table, got a vial of vinegar. a pot of tar, a bottle of whiskey, and rious other well-known odoriferous affairs arranged around him; and, with a black skull cup on his head, and a restick in his band, he made no bad "splurge" at the representation of modern Faust. Madame Ludwig migh have taken a lesson from him, ("you un'stand me now?") and Herr Alexan der should have seen him. He drew a mystic ring on the ceiling, with charcoal, filling it up with most inde-cribable "curlecues," right over the table, and business soon commenced. In straggled an open-mouthed en

quirer after the mysteries of guessing "Stranger, good morning; walk u and proscribe vourself as a true en quirer after the irrevelations of Gess ology. Put your left hand upon th converted tin cup. Very well. Lift your right hand to the ceiling, and fix your eyes upon the magic circle. So Now, if you wink or remove your eye you'll ruin the hul business, stranger so, jest hold still. Now I precede to pervoke the guessing sperit to descen What is this I hold unde upon you. your nose?"

"Vinegar." "Crimini jingo! you larn fast! what's

this ?" "That's tar."

"Right again, my pupil; what's

"Brimstone."

"Good; you envelope the faculty

"Whiskey, by thunder!"
"All creation! how quick you take it! are you sure its whiskey?" "Sure? well, I reckon!"

"You'd better taste it and see. it whiskey ?"

"Well, it is."

"Take a good swig, then; you'll do stranger; you're ready to graduate .-Come in, next. Mallo! mister, don't take that bottle away." One after another, as fast as h

could dispose of them, the Professi found his customers sideling half shy ly in upon him all day long, and when now and then, one would exhibit a belligerent spirit, between good humos and whiskey, the New England Ma gician still managed to send him of satisfied. Every body coming out was questioned by the eager crowd in waiting, as to "what sort of a show it was, any how?" and the answer was pretty generally the same-"First rate, and no mistake, and the last experiment is worth half the money!"

The Professor counted his receipts premium to his enterprising assistant, and the next morning he was off, jingling the silver in his pocket and blessing devoutly the benefits of science!-

DESTITUTION IN ENGLAND The parish police and coroners' reportpublished in the Dritten pair ful cases of to furnish extreme and pair ful cases of destitution and suffering among the poor destitution and suffering metry sessions

from the field of a Mr. Bexter. It waat six o'clock in the morning She has been gathering hops, was very hungrand thirsty, and when spoken to, three the turnips on the ground and went away, but was afterwards apprehended. The magistrate appealed to Mr. Buxter to withdraw the case, but the latter refused to do so, and the girl was sentenced to my fourpence, the value of the turnips. pay fourpence, the value of the turnipthree shillings and sixpence costs, an sixpence penalty. The girl had no more ey, but soon after a boy came into the court, crying bitterly, who stated that he had just pawned the shoes from off he feet to pay for his sister. The was paid and the girl discharged.

A poor plasterer, named Russei, fel-from a scaffolding while at work, frac-ured four of his ribs, and received other injuries. He was taken to the workhous of the parish, turned over to the care o the nurses of the establishment, and died during the night, without having any attention bestowed upon him. At the cor geon of the p'ace had ordered the sick nan certain medicines to be administered during the night, but the nurse having been kept up the night before, had gon to sleep and forgotten him, and he had died without assistance or attention. The turned a verdict of accident I death.

A pale, consumptive looking girl nam ther Pierce, was charged at a Londo police office with illegalty pledging a silk to embroider. She appeared in great di-tress, acknowledged the act, and said she had been driven to it to save herself from starvation, having neither food nor drink nor money to buy them with. For he day's work in embroidering a shawl, she received but five pence; and for this one which was larger than usual, and or which was to be worked over eight flowers—she was to receive but sixpened. Her statement was correlerated, and the -hawl was produced which was worker very tastefully, and the mag strate ex ressed him-eif with much indignation that any person with the lenst title to re spectability should make a fellow or attework upon such starvation wages. The witness, stated that his master was will ng to give up the showl without any pay ment, on account of the extremity of the pon distrissed the complaint. The poo ainting girl was removed from the bur out had to take refuge in her parish work ouse. Some essistance was subsequen y rendered to her, to procure for her a cent outfit of clothes, that she migi binin a servant's situation.

emplain of an overcharge of costs. Hi urniture, which had cost him twenty-fiounds a short time before, had been dirained and seized for sent. Five day fterwards he had offered the appraise alue, which was only five pounds, wit he costs, but the landlord refused to reease the articles, a sham sale was made and the goods sacrificed at the ap raise and bought in for the landlord by his bro ker, who had made the illegal charge of costs. No one was present at the sale of the landlerd and his two appraisers The magistrate said that this was a fai specimen of the system of brokerage i Clerkingwell. The goods of a poor fam ily were frequently swept away and sole in an underhand manner for one fourt their value, while the whole amount o brokerage was charged. He fined the broker one pound seven shillings not costs, and the overcharge was refunded

A poor milk man, named Davis, a

At the Banbury petty sessions, Joh Coggins, laborer, was charged by a look-er-out of the Earl of Jersey, with having a gun in his hand, in a stubble field, in raaly amazing! Can you guess what carch of game. He had no dog, did fire. g. and his gun was taken from him. Th Rev. Mr. Matthews, before whom the complaint was made, a "sporting clergy man," without an afficiation of regret a his painful duty, sentenced the poor fe low to a fine of ten pounds. Coggins sand his property would not fetch the money when the reverend and humano magis trate decided that he must be committee for three months' hard labor. oner was of good character, and had nee

ar previously been before a magistrate. At the same session, John Dorzel, I orer, was charged with having left h wife and family chargeable to the parist He had been absent in another county fo work, after having sought in vain for em playment at home, procuring only eigh lays' work in five weeks. he axed up one pound, which he had puid for house rent sizes he returned, and had offered to repay the parish a lit-tle at a time; but as he had not sent home anything to support his family while absent, he was committed to prison for on-

month's labor. A poor sick woman, named Phillis Ped. dor, a widow with several children, residing at Ampthill, having died from want and neglect, the relieving officer under that night, finding a round sum to help the poor law refusing to afford her rehef. him on west; sold his "instituot" for a the case made much noise, and inquiries the surface but the pumpkin, in which is premium to his enterprising assistant, were accordingly instituted as to the facts. his head. In this manner he moves inwere accordingly instituted as to the facts.
It was stated that she had been weakly for years; one of her children was sub ject to fits, and another was "ricketty! The net earnings of the whole family was ot above Is. a week at the outside .om the period, (2. 61 a week.) but lut terly that had been taken off. She mal wived occasional charity from families in I ke (!) jerk under the water.

wie that "out- oor relief was taken from sick willow because she refused to go to sick widew lecause she refused to go to in infranary; that repeated representa-tions w.r. mide to the relieving officer of her condition; that he invirtably refus d to attend to them, and that the woman at last perished from wan of nourishing diet, which she could not get, and which he parish or its officer refused to her.

A public meeting was h ld at High-worth on the 16th ult., the Earl of Rador in the chair. "for the purpose of taking into consideration the distress of the working classes, and to discuss the benefits likely to arise if the trade in corn and other provisions were free," when a atement was read that had been made of his condition by a poor man of the neighborhood. We copy from the Lon-

"I, a laboring man, in the town of flighworth, do humbly pray that someties and distress under which I labor through the hain ss of the times. I have of Sa. a week. My children are so small hat my wife and children are not able to nine; so all depend on my 8% a week, which I find is not erough to maintain us in a proper manner, as ! have to pay 1s. 9d. for house rent. 9d. for firing. and 6s. for six gallons of bread at 1s. a gallon, which alone amounts to 8s. 6. and leaves me, therefore, in debt 6!. I have nothing left to buy tex, sugar, can ous to mention. As it is, I have to work n the harvest from daylig at to dusk like a slive, to pay what I get behind at the my having something left to spend with the tailor and the drajer, to clothe my wife and children. Something must be not. I can't stop longer to see my wife in I children nearly half-naked and half-stervel."

Rules for Ladies. - Marry not a pro and man, because the deprivity of itter your existence.

Marry not a gambler, a tipp'er, or frequenter of taveros; because he who nov for his wie. Marry not a man who makes promises

which he never performs; because you

Con never trust him.

Marry not a man whose actions do not correspond with his sentimen's, Lecause he passions have dethroned reason, and is prepared to commit every crime t which an evil nature unrestrained, car instigate him The sate of that man who regards not his own ideas of right ve to do with him the botter.

Marry not a man who win the habit of uning after all the girls in the country; ecause the affections are continually waering, and therefore, never can be per

Marry not a man who neglects life winess; if he dees so when single, h

Il do worse when married.
Rules for Gentlemen .- Marry not man who cannot make a shirt, or cook a me d's virtuels. Such a woman would keep a man poor all the days of his life. Marry not a woman who is a lady and because she will be eternally colding if she does not get every thing

Marcy not a woman who thinks herelf better than any body else; because it shows a want of sense, and she will have

Marry not a woman who is fond of planing street-yarn; because such a wo an will not make a good wife, and will

ever be contented at home. Marry not a woman who is in the daily n habit of slandering her neighbors, and ing car to all the gossiping she hears

The Chinese mode of taking wild fow!, ith which the neighborhood of Canton bounds, is curious and somewhat unsportsmanlike. There is no missing fire no joveer getting damp-no barrel bu sting- no bother with dogs-nothing but sport, and no 'm stake.' Whenever they see a quantity of ducks settled in any particular piece of water, they send half a dozen gourds to float among them. These goards resemble the pumpkins in England; but being hollowed out, they loat on the surface of the water. large pools they leave twenty to thirty aff at. At first the fowl are shy at coming ear them, but by degrees they get courge; and as all birds at length grow imiliar with a scare-craw, they gather around them, and amuse them-silves by 'whetting their bih' against them. When the birds get pretty familiar with them, they then prepare to deceive them more effectually. A Chi-nese hollows out a pumpkie which is pretty large, and after making holes in it to see and breath through he claps it or slowly into the water, k eping his body under, and letting nothing be seen above perceptibly towards the fowls, which suspect no danger. At last he fairly gets in amongst them; while they having been long used to see goards, take not the e at alarm, even when the enemy is in The mother used to receive a widow's pay the very midst of them; who, whenever he approaches a fool. seizes it by the and draws it with a sports to furnish extreme and pauful cases of destination and suffering among the poor er classes. At Maid-tone petty sessions a poor girl, fifteen years of age, was complained of for pulling four turnips

AVID D. YEARSLEY has opened two Stores, one in the building a store, on Water street, the other or Mutholland street, a little east of the Temple, the Keystone Store, where he wi ecommodate his friends and the public with Dry Goods and Groceries to thei hearts desire. A quick "pic" being bet ter than a slow "bit,"—he means to sel heap for cash and produce.

One man can not do everything, have everything, but he means, with two stores to do a double business, and keep good assortment of Crockery and Hard

Being fond of company he wishes all to call and see. Nauvoo Nov. 17, 1844-30-3m

NOTICE-About 6 or 8 thousand good lath wanted immediately. The amount shall be credited on tthing WM. CLAYTON.

Recorder. Nauvoo, Nov. 8, 1844-30tf

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will open a Select School on Monday the second day of December next, on Knight Street, bout three quarters of a mile east of the Tuition for Reading and Writing 17 cts.

per week. Geography, Grammer, and Arithmetic

21 c.s. per week. The higher branches of Mathematics, als Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy

&c., 25 cts.
Tuiting to be paid once a month by No reduction made for occasional ab nce. All kinds of produce, s'ore goods. and even money, (bogus excepted) will be taken for pay.

JESSE HAVEN. Nauvoo, Nov. 20th. 1844-29-2w. REMOVAL OF THE NAUVOO SEM-

THE subscriper having removed his school to the large room on the cor-ner of Parley and Carlin Streets, is pre-pared to receive pupils upon his usual rms, his third quarter will on Monday, the second day of December Persons can enter their children at any ime during the term, but it is preferable that they should commence at the begin ning of the term when possible. Schol-ars from the country can have their bourding and tuition on very reasonable terms payable in provisions, wood &c., he has engaged the services of two competent female assistants, and hopes by the most unwaried diligence to merit a continuance of the liberal patronage herereceived.
TERMS OF TUITION,

Spelling, Reading, and Westing, Arithmetic, Grammar, and 2.50 Geogra: hv. Natural Philosophy,

4,00

Back keeping. ELI B. KELSEY.

Nauvoo, Nov. 27. 1844-30-3 v

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE. IE subscriber having taken of letters of administration from the ourt of Probate of Hancock County, Illinois, on the estate of Hyrum Smith decoased, notifies and requests all persons briving claims against said estate, to present the same to the sourt of Probate of stid county, on or before the first Monday in January next, at 10 o'clock A. M. for adjus ment.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

MARY SMITH. Admr. of Hyrum Smith, deceased. Nauvoo, Nov. 25, 1841-no30-4w.

OTICE -THE subscribers from uld resp the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nuvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the miliaery line.

A. & E. GRAY. N. B .-- A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction. June 10th 1844

EARTHENWARE! EARTHENWARE!! GROCOTT would inform the citi-zens of Nauvoo, and vicinity, that he has commenced an Earthen Manufactory, where he is now manufactoring Plates, Dishes, Bowls, Pitchers, Cups and faucers, Milk-pans, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention which will be ready for inspection and sale early in the spring, at his Manufac-tory in Rich Street, one Block north of

Feb. 7, 1844.

IOWA TWINS. THE NAUVOO AND MONTROSE FERRY. HE Subscriber having completed a good and Substantial ferry boat for rossing the Mississippi tiver between Nauvoo and Montrose, will cross at all times with the least possible delay. He would therefore respectfully solicit the patronage of those who wish to cross at all times and with speed and safety From the well known eligibility of the route for those crossing the Illinois river at Beardstown, Meredosia, or Naples and going to the new purchase in lowa will ind it much to their advantage to cross at this point as it is well known as being the nearest route between the above can ed points and the roads tar superior to those of any other route.

DANIEL C. DAVIS. May 23d. 1844.



Asthma. Bronchitis. cr up in child n, whooping cough, pains or w the Breats, Chronic coughs and all di cases of the Pulmonary organs.

NATURE'S OWN PRESCRIPTION A purely vegatible and highly approved compound preperation of Prunus ; ir giniana or wild Cherry Bark,' approved by the College of Pharmacy, recommended by the Medical Faculty, and universally acknowledged the most valuable Family Medicine ever discovered.

No Quackery!- No Deception! The Physician may boast of his skill in many diseases, the Quack may puff his wonderful cures, but of all the remedies ever discovered for the diseases of the Pulmonary Organs, it is universally admitted that nothing has ever proved as Dr. Wistar's Balsam of wild Cherry. which has effected some of the most a onishing cures ever recorded in the history of Medicine.

Read what it has done!

A Surprising Curc .- Mrs. Martha Wilson, a poor but highly respectable number of the Methodist Church, was also afflicted with Consamption in its verst forms, and considered by all her friends, past recovery. A bottle of this Balsun was prese ted to her, which releved her immediately. This circumstance being made known to the members of the church, the purchased severa! !-ott'es for her which relieved her entirely-l'he same society have purchased over CATI FORTY bottles for persons in indigent ircumstances, and positively assert it as not been used in a single instance viere it has not given surprising relief

We, the undersigned, members Derbia Benevo'ent Society of the Methdist church have examined the above tatement of Mrs. Wilson's case, hereby certify it is in ail respects true, and earnestly recommend Dr. Wistar's remedy to all who are nilicied.

GEO. MILLER, ELIZABETH JACOB THOMAS COMBS, MARY GARDNER. ACOBS All or lers from dealers south and wes the Wabash river should be addressed o Benjin. Phe'ps 76 Chesnut street, St. ouis, Mo-The above truly valuable dicine is for sale at this office.

Nov 13-20-3:n BENJAMIN PHELPS, No. 76 Cherrut Street, ST LOWIS MISSONDE, WESTERN GENERAL AGENT FOR ALL THE

BEST FAMILY MEDICINES, OFFERS to Dealers and others the

following highly popular and valuale Medicines: Wistar's balsam of wild cherry Rev. L. Covert's balm of he Humphrey's Pile ointment Dr Williamson's pain soother Brite's rheumatic liniment and pills Sappington's pills De Stack weather's hepatic clixic De Halsted's magnetic remedies Bristol's sarsaparilla Fridley's tetter ointment Fahnestock's vermifuge

Jew David's or Hebrew plaster Dr Halsted's brisk pills . Nov 13-29-3m

O'TICE.—THE subscriber takes this opportunity of informing the public generally, that he still carries on the bus-

BOOK BINDING. In all its various branches; and having employed skillfull, and experienced workmen, ie is prepared to do work as reasonable, expeditious, and to have it as neatly executed, as at any other establishmen The following is a list of his

PRICES. half Bound Quartos 2,00 neat do do whole bound plain 2.00 bound plain full Octavo 1.00 do do neat bound do plain do do do do extra 1.37 welves full bound plain do do bound plain All other kinds of work not above enu

nerated, done on the shortest notice, and n the most reasonable terms JOHN TAYLOR.

Nauvoo, Jan I, 1844.

NOTICE.

LARGE edition of the "Voice of Warning" is now out and for sale at TO THE FARMERS AROUND NAU-

VOO AND VICINITY. MIOSE brethren who want to exchange their grain, pork, beef, potatoes &c., for property, wearing apparel &c., would do well to give the Temple

committee a call. They would be glad to exchange any kind of property in their hands for grain, inasmuch as provisions are most wanted to carry on the works. N. B. A good new turning lathe for sale at the Co mittee office.

WM. CLAYTON, Tomple Recorder. August 7th 1844-if

MEDICATED LOZENGES. MEDICATED LOZENGES.

THESE celebrated Lozenges are now offered to the citizens of Naureo and the West, as the best preparations (for the cure of the various diseases for which they are recommended) ever offered to the public. The proprietor, Dr. Sherman, is a regular graduate of Medicine, a member of the Medical Society of the city and county of New York, and these Lozenges are prepared from medical prescriptions which have been as cal prescriptions which have been approved by the most celebrated physicians in that city; in addition to which they are prepared in so pleasant a manner that children eat them with avidity and cry

for more. They consist of COUGH LOZENGES. Which are the safest and most effects Which are the salest and most effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, &c., ever offered to the public. They operate by promoting expectoration, allaying the irritation of coughing, and removing the cause of the dis

WORM LOZENGES The only infallible Worm medicine ever discovered. In over 400,000 cases they have never been known to fail. Many diseases arise from worms and occasion toug and intense suffering and even deat without their ever being suspected; grown persons are very often afflicted with them, and are doctored for various complaints without any benefit, when one dose of

these Lozenges would speedily cure them CAMPHOR LOZENGES. For Nervous or Sick Head Ache, Palie tations of the Heart, lasitude and nering or attending large parties, will find the Lozenges really reviving, and imparting the buoyancy of youth—used after dispensation, they will restore the tone of the system generally, and remove all the unpleasant symptoms arising from to

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CATHARTIC LOZENGES. The bes Cathartic medicine for removing bile from the system and preventing attacks, of the bilious and intermittant to ver of this section of country

FEVER AND AGUE LOZENGES. These Lozenges have been tested by a celebrated physician in a practice of twenty years, and have never been known to fail in removing the distressing disease. In addition to which, if the directions be followed, the disease will not return.

A cure in all cases guaranteed or th oney refunded. SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER,

This Plaster, of which over 1,000,000 are sold yearly, is believed to be the best Plaster for rheumatism, lumbergo, pain in the back, side, breast or any other part of the body, ever prepared, and its price (only 12hf cents,) brings it within he reachof every person in the community.

A large supply of these celebrated articles just received and for sale at this

NOTICE.

E. SONS wishing to get the Times and Scasons, or other books bound, an be accommodated at the Printing Ofce, on reasonable terms.

There can be obtained at this office, the first, second, third and fourth volumes of the Times and Scasons, also most o the odd numbers, if subscribers should need any, to make their volumns com

LARGE quantity of English Book of c. for sale at this office. Grain, Flour, Hides, and even cash, accepted in payment. Warm feet, warm friends, and wis lom, are very convenient, and so is 'change,' even in trade: Try. Nauvoo, Sept. 25, 1844.

A. W. BABBITT, Attorney at Law,
AS removed his office to the city of

Nauvoo and has taken th occupied by the lete General Joseph Smith, where he will be ready to attend to any, or all buisness committed to his trust Cet. 9, 1844-231f

ACCEPTABLE A NY quantity of provisions, for sub-

Sept. 25, 1844. TEMPLE. "Milk as well as Meat"
tuthing for the Temple. The Saints have

1,50 done well in bringing in many good things 0,75 and they will do more good by answering this call promptly. W. CLAYTON, Clerk for Trustees. Se.

A LE, WHOLESALE AND RE-TAIL.

The undersigned makes and keeps constantly on hand the above article, which he will warrant to keep through the winter, at the reduced price of the winter, at the reduced price of six dollars per barrel. Families sup-plied on reasonable terms. All kinds

of country produce taken in pay-LEONARD SCHUSSLER.

IOO CORDS of wood, at this office.

Sept. 25, 1844.

TAKE NOTICE.

STRAW AND SILK BONNET MAKER Men's Hats cleaned, and Boy's Cloth Caps made to order.

TERMS, LOW.
Residence, Parley St., Gen. Rich's
house.
June 19-13:f old house.